

# 最新中学英语语法

主编 余 正

*Newest*

华东师范大学出版社

# 最新中学英语语法

## Middle School English Grammar

主编 余 正

编者 (按姓氏笔画排列)

乔界文 刘培骧 余 正

徐 妍 栾 群 顾立宁

审校 沃振华 萧春麟

华东师范大学出版社

(沪)新登字第201号

责任编辑 朱立奇 翁春敏  
封面设计 闵汉屏

**最新中学英语语法**  
**Middle School English Grammar**

余 正 主编

---

华东师范大学出版社出版发行

(上海中山北路 3663 号)

邮政编码: 200062

新华书店上海发行所经销 江苏句容县排印厂印刷

开本: 850×1168 1/32 印张: 7.25 字数: 180千字

1993 年 12 月第一版 1993 年 12 月第一次印刷

印数: 001—22,000 本

---

ISBN 7-5617-1107-7/G·480 定价: 5.50元

## 前 言

随着我国改革、开放形势的不断深入发展,英语这门“学习文化科学知识、获取国外信息、进行国际交往”的重要工具学科已越来越受到人们的重视。为了要达到“在学习语言、提高语言交际能力和自学能力的同时,提高学生的记忆、观察、想象、比较等能力”这一教学目标,上海及我国经济、文化比较发达地区的中、小学于1993年开始使用按“结构—功能法”体系编写的新英语教材。为了及时向广大中学师生提供按新体系编写的语法书,我们编写了这本“最新中学英语语法”。

本书收入了上海市中学“英语学科课程标准”(草案)所列语法项目,并参照我国现行中学英语学科教学大纲作适当增补。

本书按“情景对话——语法归纳——练习”体系对各语法项目逐一加以说明,并给学生提供加强实践的训练,使学生在掌握基础知识的同时提高运用英语进行交际的能力,体现了上海'93新教材“结构—功能法”的特点,为广大中学英语教师和学生提供了用“结构—功能法”教、学英语所急需的大量“情景对话”资料。

本书编写过程中得到德国汉斯·赛德尔基金会上海师资培训中心长驻专家 G.Renner 先生、慕尼黑大学英语专家 K.Hecht 教授和巴伐利亚州教师进修学院英语专家 P.Meier 先生的热情帮助,朱立奇先生也提出许多建设性的意见,在此一并致谢。

限于水平,疏漏之处在所难免,望各位同仁及读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1993年2月

# 目 录

## 第一部分 词 法

第一章 名词	(1)
第一节 普通名词	(1)
1. 可数名词及其复数形式(1)	2. 不可数名词(3)
第二节 专有名词	(6)
第三节 名词所有格	(7)
第二章 代词	(9)
第一节 人称代词	(9)
1. 人称代词的主格(9)	2. 人称代词的宾格(10)
第二节 物主代词	(12)
1. 形容词性物主代词(12)	2. 名词性物主代词(12)
第三节 指示代词	(14)
第四节 不定代词	(16)
第五节 疑问代词	(18)
第六节 反身代词	(18)
第七节 “it”的用法	(20)
第三章 形容词与副词	(24)
第一节 形容词与副词的比较级	(24)
第二节 形容词与副词的最高级	(27)
第三节 特殊形式的比较级与最高级	(29)
第四章 动词	(33)
第一节 动词“be”、“have”及“there be”结构	(33)

1. to be ( 33 )	2. to have ( 34 )	3. there be ( 35 )
第二节 行为动词 ..... ( 37 )		
1. 及物动词( 37 )	2. 不及物动词( 38 )	
第三节 动词的时态 ..... ( 39 )		
1. 一般现在时( 39 )	2. 一般将来时( 40 )	3. 一般过去时( 40 )
4. 现在进行时( 41 )	5. 过去进行时( 42 )	6. 现在完成时( 43 )
7. 过去完成时( 44 )	8. 过去将来时( 45 )	
第四节 主动语态及被动语态 ..... ( 55 )		
第五节 情态动词 ..... ( 56 )		
1. can( 56 )	2. may( 57 )	3. must 及 needn't 的用法( 57 )
第六节 连系动词 ..... ( 60 )		
1. be( 60 )	2. look( 61 )	3. get( 61 )
第七节 助动词 ..... ( 64 )		
1. be( 64 )	2. do( 65 )	3. have( 65 )
4. will/shall( 66 )		
第八节 非谓语动词 ..... ( 68 )		
1. 不定式( 68 )	2. 分词( 69 )	3. 动名词( 70 )
附 I 常用短语动词用法举例 ..... ( 75 )		
附 II 短语动词的构成与例解 ..... ( 102 )		
第五章 数词 ..... ( 104 )		
第一节 基数词 ..... ( 104 )		
第二节 序数词 ..... ( 105 )		
第六章 介词 ..... ( 108 )		
第一节 表示方位的介词 ..... ( 108 )		
第二节 表示时间的介词 ..... ( 111 )		
附 I 短语介词 ..... ( 116 )		

附Ⅱ 常用短语介词例解 .....	(120)
附Ⅲ 由介词构成的习用语 .....	(122)
第七章 冠词 .....	(144)
第一节 定冠词 .....	(144)
第二节 不定冠词 .....	(145)
第三节 不用冠词的情况 .....	(147)
第八章 连词 .....	(152)
第一节 并列连词 .....	(152)
第二节 复合连词 .....	(155)

## 第二部分 句 法

第九章 句子及其分类 .....	(159)
第一节 陈述句 .....	(159)
第二节 疑问句 .....	(161)
1. 一般疑问句( 161 )      2. 特殊疑问句( 163 )	
3. 选择疑问句( 167 )      4. 反意疑问句( 168 )	
第三节 祈使句 .....	(170)
第四节 感叹句 .....	(172)
第十章 复合句及并列句 .....	(176)
第一节 主语从句 .....	(176)
第二节 宾语从句 .....	(178)
第三节 表语从句 .....	(180)
第四节 定语从句 .....	(182)
1. who (whom)、whose ( 182 )      2. which, that ( 183 )	
3. when (on which), where (in which)( 183 )	
第五节 状语从句 .....	(185)
1. 时间状语从句( 186 )      2. 地点状语从句( 188 )	
3. 原因状语从句( 189 )      4. 目的状语从句( 190 )	

5. 结果状语从句(192)	6. 条件状语从句(193)
7. 比较状语从句(195)	8. 让步状语从句(197)
第六节 并列句 .....	(199)
第七节 强调句式 .....	(201)
<b>Appendix Key</b> .....	(206)



# 第一部分 词 法

---

## 第一章 名 词

名词是表示人或事物名称的词。名词分为普通名词和专有名词两大类。

### 第一节 普通名词

普通名词指一类人或事物的名称。普通名词可分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词等四种。

#### 1. 可数名词及其复数形式

#### DIALOGUES

##### A

- Have you got a pair of scissors you could lend me?
- Yes, you'll find them in that drawer next to the pliers.  
Have you found my trousers?
- Behind that drawer.

##### B

- Have you got any brothers and sisters, Miss Martin?
- Yes, I have. I've got two sisters and a brother.
- Have you got any pets?
- Yes, I have. I've got a dog.

## C

- Where are you going, Paul?
- I'm going to the windows.
- Are you going to open them?
- Yes, and I'm going to let these two butterflies out.
- That's very kind of you.

## D

- Put the suitcase on top of the tent, Neil.
- We must pack some plates and cups, too. And knives and forks.
- Yes, OK. But we needn't take any glasses.
- We mustn't forget the map. We forgot it last time.

在四种普通名词中，个体名词与集体名词所表示的人或事物是可以用数目来计算的，所以被称为可数名词。可数名词的复数形式见下表：

类 别	构 成 法	读 音	例 词
一般情况	加-s	在清辅音后读/s/	maps, books
		在浊辅音及元音后读/z/	trains, cars photos
		在/t/后读/ts/	cats, notes
		在/d/后读/dz/	beds grades
		在/dʒ/后读/iz/	bridges, colleges
以字母s, x, ch, sh结尾的词	加-es	在/s/, /z/ /ʃ/, /tʃ/后读/iz/	classes, boxes, watches, brushes
以辅音字母+y结尾的词	将y改为i, 加-es	/z/	flies, countries

类 别	构 成 法	读 音	例 词
以字母 o 结尾的词	一般加-s	/z/	photos
	少数加-es	/z/	Negroes
以 f 或 fe 结尾的词	一般加-s	/s/	roofs, chiefs
	少数将f 或fe改为v+es	/z/	leaves, knives
	有些加-s或改为-ves均可	/s/或/z/	scarfs, scarves

英语中有些可数名词复数形式的构成法是不规则的。

例如: foot—feet, man—men, tooth—teeth, goose—geese, woman—women, mouse—mice, child—children, ox—oxen 等。

有些可数名词的复数形式与单数形式相同。例如: sheep—sheep, deer—deer, fish—fish, people—people 等。(但是当fish指不同种类的鱼时, fish的复数形式为fishes, 当country指不同国家、不同民族的人时, people的复数形式为peoples)。

另有一些名词, 习惯上用复数形式。例如: scissors, trousers 等。

## 2. 不可数名词

### DIALOGUES

#### A

- What did you have for breakfast this morning?
- I had a boiled egg, two cups of tea and butter toast with jam.
- Who made the breakfast?
- My mother and I.

## B

- I'm surprised to see that you're drinking coffee. Don't you have tea for breakfast?
- Yes, we do, but today we're having coffee. And we're having bread and butter today.

物质名词与抽象名词一般无法用数目来计算，被称为不可数名词。例如：water, air 等。有些名词虽可计数，但并无实际意义，如：sand(沙), rice(米)等。

不可数名词不能与不定冠词连用。若要计量，须与 a piece of..., a bottle of (two bottles of...), three cups of... 等搭配。

### Ex. 1

1. Use the correct form of the word:

- Will you say something about your \_\_\_\_\_ (uncle)? I'm told that he's very interesting.
- Oh, yes. I have \_\_\_\_\_ (uncle) who eats \_\_\_\_\_ (box) of candy \_\_\_\_\_ (day) and his \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth) are perfect.
- Where does he work?
- He works in the zoo. Last Sunday he took me there and showed me round.
- What animals did you see?
- I saw many \_\_\_\_\_ (animals) such as \_\_\_\_\_ (elephant), \_\_\_\_\_ (tiger), \_\_\_\_\_ (monkey), \_\_\_\_\_ (fox), \_\_\_\_\_ (wolf), \_\_\_\_\_ (deer), \_\_\_\_\_ (snake), and so on.
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ (library) in your school?
- Yes, there is.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ (book) are there in it?
- There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (reference book), \_\_\_\_\_ (dictionary), \_\_\_\_\_ (magazine), \_\_\_\_\_ (novel) and \_\_\_\_\_

(story). I usually spend my spare time there.

— Shall we go to the restaurant?

— That's a good idea!

— What would you like?

— Some \_\_\_\_\_ (soup), \_\_\_\_\_ (omelette), some \_\_\_\_\_ (chicken), some \_\_\_\_\_ (fish), two \_\_\_\_\_ (steak), \_\_\_\_\_ (salad,) and \_\_\_\_\_ (pudding).

— You have really had a good appetite. What about some (drink)?

— That's nice. I'd like some \_\_\_\_\_ (coffee).

— Any \_\_\_\_\_ (sugar)?

— Yes, some \_\_\_\_\_ (sugar) and \_\_\_\_\_ (cream).

2. Use the correct form of the word:

1) There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (tree) and \_\_\_\_\_ (flower) in the park.

2) Tom's \_\_\_\_\_ (toy) are in the way.

3) A couple of \_\_\_\_\_ (goose) swam to the river bank.

4) What a dirty room! Some \_\_\_\_\_ (mouse) are gnawing \_\_\_\_\_ (bone).

5) Who are those \_\_\_\_\_ (lady)? Are they \_\_\_\_\_ (Frenchman) or \_\_\_\_\_ (German)?

6) He has three \_\_\_\_\_ (bookshelf) for keeping his \_\_\_\_\_ (book).

7) His hobby is collecting \_\_\_\_\_ (watch).

8) In most \_\_\_\_\_ (country), \_\_\_\_\_ (woman) have the right to vote.

9) If I had three \_\_\_\_\_ (wish), I know what I would wish.

## 第二节 专有名词

### DIALOGUES

#### A

- Is Dublin the capital of Scotland or Ireland? — Who knows the answer?
- It's the capital of Ireland.
- That's right. And which of you knows what Cardiff is?
- It's the capital of Wales.

#### B

- Are you going to work during the summer holidays?
- Yes, I've been offered a job on a farm in Devon.
- You're lucky. I'll be expected to help Dad build a new garage.

专有名词用来指具体的人、地点、日子或物体的专有名称。其特点是：第一个字母大写；通常不与冠词连用；无复数形式等。

#### Ex. 2

Complete the dialogues:

- Who is the president of the United States?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is.
- Who was the last President of the United States?
- \_\_\_\_\_ was.
- Then, who was the first President of the United States?
- \_\_\_\_\_ was.
- What are you writing?
- I'm writing a letter to Mr.

- Where does he live?
- He lives in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Look at the map. Please tell me how many continents there are in the world.
- There are seven.
- What are they?
- They are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### 第三节 名词所有格

#### DIALOGUES

##### A

- Have you been to the baker's? Did you get bread and butter?
- Yes, here they are.
- You've been there a long time, eh?
- Sorry. I've been at the Robson Sisters'. They wanted to show me their guitar.

##### B

- This computer will do everything for you, such as planning healthy meals, telling you when to vest, helping your children's homework, and so on.
- Yes, but we can do these things ourselves. Couldn't the computer itself tell us whether we really need it?

名词所有格是指一个名词与另一个名词之间存在所有关系时所有的形式。其构成有两种：一种是-'s 属格；另一种是 of ~ 属格。

### Ex. 3

Complete the dialogues:

— Whose pen is this?

— That's \_\_\_\_\_.

— Where is \_\_\_\_\_.

— \_\_\_\_\_ is over there.

— Where are you going?

— I am going to the \_\_\_\_\_ chemist's shop to get some medicine for my cough.

— You must have got a cold, didn't you? You should take good care of yourself and have plenty of sleep.

— Yes, thank you.



## 第二章 代 词

代替名词、动词、形容词、数量词、副词的词称为代词。

### 第一节 人 称 代 词

人称代词代替说话人、听话人、其他人或事物。人称代词有主格形式和宾格形式。

#### 1. 人称代词的主格

#### DIALOGUES

#### A

- Now, what seems to be the trouble?
- Well, headache. I've had it for a few days. And it seems to be getting worse.
- Do you think you know how you got it?
- Perhaps it was the cricket ball that hit me above the right ear last Sunday.
- Does it hurt when I press here?
- Just a little.
- I'm sure it's not serious but in this case we'd better take an X-ray.

#### B

- Oh, hello, Justin.
- Hello, Mrs Walker. I'd like to talk to Andrew. Is he in?
- He's in the garden. He's helping his Dad. They're pick-